WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Divided Upon the Cuban Question.

The President Favors According Belligerent Rights to the Revolutionists.

Arrest of the Cuban Junta Endorsed by the Attorney General.

The Iron-Clad Oath for Virginia Legislators.

Wegotiations for a Postal Convention With France.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1869. Cuban Matters Before the Cabinet—The President Favoring the Cubans—The Cabi-

net Divided Upon the Question. It is understood that as soon as the President and the members of the Cabinet who are now absent return the Cuban question will be the subject of a Cabinet meeting. It is conceded by some of the Cabinet members now here that the time has arrived when some definite policy should be adopted towards Cuba. From the beginning the Cabinet has been divided on this question. The President favors belligerent rights, but his Cabinet is against him. are with the Cubans, but he does not wish to adop a policy which he thinks would place us in an inconsistent light before Great Britain, especially while the Alabama claims question is pending. He has done nothing, however, against the Chbans, and nothing to further the Spanish interests. He had nothing whatever to do with the recent arrest of the Cubans in New York, and declines to take any action in the premises. Even the Cuban envoy and his secretary give Mr. Fish full credit for his sympathies towards the patriot Cubans. The crudite Attorney General Hoar is pronouncedly against the Cubans, and asserts that if they are har-bored here, and their conduct winked at by officers of the government, they will get us into trouble with Spain, a country he seems to regard with some tions to all United States District Attorneys and Marto arrest them upon the first sign of an attempt to infringe upon the neutrality laws. The Secretary of the Navy would be willing to lend the Cubans a helping hand. "Don't be too vigilant in watching for filibuster expeditions in Cuban vaters" is the language of his heart to Admiral Hoff. Boutwell naturally sides with Hoar and is for a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws against the Cubans. Rawlins, Cox and Creswell are indifferent. Thus the matter stands. policy will be adopted when the question is again brought before the Cabinet remains to be seen.

The Cuban Difficulty-The Attorney General Refuses to Interfere.

The Attorney General, it is understood, fully endorses the United States District Attorney and York, Mr. Hoar is of opinion that Pierrepont has been derelict in his duty in not having the Cubans indicted and arrested long ago for a violation of the views on this subject peculiar to himself, and is reply to a gentleman who interrogated him to-day

to what course would be pursued in the case Hour delivered the following written opinion:-"I believed must refer you to the court and District Attorney. The proceedings of a legal character are only of a lic interest after they happen." The opinion was in the Attorney General's own handwriting, and is considered one of his best efforts. The Cubans have nothing to expect from him.

ginia Legislators. We are informed from Richmond that several

prominent members of the Waiker party called upon General Canby this morning to get his opinion as to whether members elected to the Legislature would be required to take the iron-clad oath or not. His reply was "that under the provisions of the Re struction acts he should require that oath of all members elected before taking their seats. Such was the course he adopted in the Carolinas, and he would adhere to it in Virginia." This decision of ment and had a depressing effect, as most of the candidates of the conservatives are gentlemen who cannot take that oath. New nominations will have to be made, but it will be difficult to find white men, and particularly natives, who will be able to qualify.

Texas Politics. from the Texas Convention agree that delegates from only seventeen counties were represented. The Convention was not called by the regular orlong leader, reviews the facts, and asserts that Gen runs to defeat the constitution. The Bulletin tor good of the country requires his election.

France.
Senator Ramsey will leave for Europe with his

family, by the steamship Cimbria, of the New York and Hamburg line, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. He has been designated by Postmaster General Cres-well as special commissioner on behalf of the Post Office Department of the United States to negotiate French Post Department during his sojourn at Paris the basis of a new postal conven with France, subject to approval by the Postmaster General of the United States. The thorough knowledge of postal affairs acquired by Senator Ramsey during his long service as chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads eminently qualifies him for this important mission.

The Bradley-Fisher Case. In the Circuit Court to-day the case of Joseph H. Bradley vs. George P. Fisher was called up. Judge Hughes and J. Morris, of Baltimore, appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. A. G. Riddle and W. A. Cook for the defendant. The plaintiff in one case sues for \$20,000 damages, sustained by reason of the wilful, malicious, oppressive and tyrannical acts and conduct of said defendant towards the said plaintiff, on the 10th of August, 1867, whereby said plaintiff was deprived of his right to practise making an order to that effect, in which he charges, during the trial of John H. Surratt, the plaintiff, after having charged the defendant to accept an explanatioon from the defendant, and threatened the judge with personal chastise ment, &c. The defendant filed a plea that he was at and before the time of the said trespass one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff ought not to have maintained his action, because said order was by the defendant in the lawful exercise of his authority and duty as presiding Justice of the Criminal Court. The second case charges libel in the publication of the order above referred to; and the defendant files thereto a special plea. Judge Hughes, for the plaintiff, stated that he would like time to examine the pleas, and file a replication, and the counsel on the opposite side consenting, the

The Question of Lay Representation in the Methodist Church.

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church
of this city, where General Grant attends, heid an election to-daylon the question of lay representation There were seventy-five votes polled, seventy-two of

which were in favor of lay representation and three against it. The voting was not complete. It was

said the President is a warm advocate of lay repre-Discharge of Additional Clerks from the Tree

Preparations were completed at the Treasury Department to-day for the removal of an additional number of cierks to-morrow, many of whom, it is believed, will be dissmissed from the Secretary's office. The intention seems to be to have the reor-

omce. The intention seems to be to have the reorganization of the several offices completed by the end of the present facal year.

The collowing circular was issued to-day:—

The sollowing circular was issued to-day:—

The provision of chapter six, section one, articles eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, &c., of revised warehouse regulations, of October 30, 1868, in relation to the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise to the Dominion of Canada, are hereby extended to goods, wares and merchandise to the Dominion of Canada, are hereby extended to goods, wares and merchandise in the mention, as appears from the invoice bill of lading, &c., thereof, of being exported immediately to the Red river settlement in British North America by the way of Port Pembina, in the district of Minesota. Entries of such goods, wares and merchandise in the manner prescribed in said regulations will be allowed at the ports of Portland, Boston and New York, on the Atlantic coast, and at the ports of Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago and Milwaukee, on the lake frontier; and the merchandise must be transported from said ports by regularly established lines of railroad, so far as they may extend to the said port of Pembina, where the merchandise finally leaves the United States. The route by which such transportation is to be made should be distinctly specified in the entry by the exporter. The Collector at Pembina will be very careful to see that the requirements of article ninety-four of said regulations are strictly carried out before issuinz certificates of inspection therein specified in form No. 51. For the cancellation of his bond the exporter will have the period of four months in which to produce the certificate from the chief revenue officer in said territory, to the effect that he knows of ms own knowledge, or is satisfied from the proof duly laid before him, that the merchandise described in the bonds has been lained in that ferritory, and in good faith exported from the collector at Pembina, form No. 51,

Customs Receipts. clusive, are as follows:-

Baltimore.... New Orleans, from May 1 to 22..... San Francisco, from May 31 to June 5..... Total.....\$2,966,416

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has addressed the following circular to collectors of

customs:—

The Danish government having adopted the English system of admeasurement of vessels I have to inform you that, from and after the lst of July proximo, the rule applied in article 140 of the revised regulations of the Treasury will be extended to the Danish vessels arriving at our ports, a corresponding courtesy having been extended to American vessels in ports of Denmark.

Personni.
Mr. H. M. Slade, of the Solicitor's office of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st ox. Mr. Slade has been connected with the Solicie. . office for many years, and was one of the really efficient officials drawing pay from Uncle Sam. Mr. Stade contemplates entering upon the practice of the law in this district.

TROTTING AT MYST.C PARK.

The trotting at the Mystic Park track this afternoon was of the very highest character, and wit-nessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators. The first race was uncommonly well contested throughout, and not decided until after six heats had been trotted. The great event of the day, how ever, was the contest for the \$4,000 premium, which sands, who expected to witness something remarks, ble in the way of trotting. The race, indeed, was a capital performance, and one rarely equalled, the time made being 2:22, 2:22½, 2:24, 2:24. The first premium was won by the Rashaw mare American Girl, who beat Goldsmith Maid, Palmer and Lucy. George Wilkes and Bashaw, Jr., although entered for the race, did not appear at the post. The track was in the finest possible condition for fast time, and the weather as delightful as could be wished for. We append our details of the FIRST TROT.

First Heat .- Black Harry was the favorite in the pool selling. White Fawn second choice, Black Wal-nut third, and the others sold in a field. Six out of the ten entries started. Rosa Golddust won the pole, White Fawn the second place, Lady Ellis third, Wilson fourth, Black Walnut fifth, and Black Harry out side. The horses scored four times and were then Fawn had the lead, Wilson second, Black Harry third, Rosa Golddust fourth, Black Walnut fifth and Lady Ellis sixth. At the quarter pole, in thirty-

seven seconds, White Fawn led one length, Wilson second, Black Harry third, Lady Ellis fourth, Rosa Golddeid fifth, and Black Walnut sixth. Going into the backstretch White Fawn broke up and Wilson took the lead, White Fawn second, Black Harry third, Lady Ellis fourth, Rosa Golddust fifth, and Walnut last, who had broken up badly and was nearly a distance behind. At the half-mile pole, in 1:15, Wilson led two leugths, White Fawn second, Black Harry third, the others tailed off, Lady Ellis fourth, Rosa Golddust fifth, Black Walnut nowhere. On the lower turn the race was very closely contested by Wilson, White Fawn and Black Harry, the former coming on the homestretch half a length ahead of White Fawn and Black Harry. Black Harry having broken up as he entered the homestretch, a desperate struggle ensued to the score between White Fawn and Wilson, he latter winning the heat by a neck, in 2:31½, White Fawn two lengths in front of Rosa Golddust, Lady Ellis fourth, Black Harry fifth, and Black Walnut distanced.

Second Reat.—There was no betting on this race, the pool seller being absorbed in the business of sellings on the great event of the day. When the horses started White Fawn and Black Harry were side by side, leading, Wilson third, Rosa Golddust fourth, and Lady Ellis close up. At the quarter pole Black Harry led four lengths a flead of Wilson, who was one length in advance of White Fawn, who was not length in advance of White Fawn, who was not length in advance of White Fawn, who was not length in advance of White Fawn two lengths surface of Lady Ellis Close up. At the quarter pole Black Harry led four lengths, Hardy Wilson Hall, Hardy Ellis (Lady Ellis Surface) and the heathy the lengths and they passed the half-mile pole in that way in 1:16, White Fawn two lengths lengths lengths and to White Fawn two lengths in the of Rosa Golddust fourth, Lady Ellis farth. All the half-mile pole in that way in 1:16, White Fawn the out. The second, White Fawn the lengths, Black Harry second, White Fawn, the inter one leng

heat in five.

Sixth Heat.—Rosa Golddust took the lend and kept
it to the quarter pole in 3815 seconds and to the haifmile pole in 1:17. She had a succession of breaks

said, to allow President Grant a chance to vote. It is on the lower turn, and, before she recovered, White Fawn passed her and came home a winner of the heat and race in 2:37, Rosa second and Wilson third.

cluding David Bonner, Lady Morrison, John Allen and Henrietta. They did not appear at the post, however, and the contest for the premium took place between those above cnumerated.

This Heal.—American Girl was the favorite at 100 to 40 against the field. Lucy was the next in favor, Goldsmith Maid third and George Palmer selling for the least money. The horses scored four times and were then put in a line. Goldsmith Maid came up first, American Girl second, Palmer third and Lucy last. The horses trotted finely around the turn, Goldsmith Maid going to the front and leading one length to the quarter-pole in thirty-five and a half seconds, American Girl second, four lengths ahead of Palmer, the latter ten lengths in front of Lucy, who was going very unsteady, Going down the backstretch Goldsmith Maid outfooted American Girl and was four lengths ahead of her at the halt-mile pole; in 1:09, Palmer eight lengths further off and about that distance in advance of Lucy. Going round the lower turn Goldsmith Maid outfooted American Girl and was forced to ner utmost, and she gained gradually on Goldsmith Maid. but not enough to win, as the latter won the heat by over two lengths in 2:22. Palmer and Lucy came over the score together about ten lengths behind, Lucy being a neck ahead of Palmer win onad been pulled up.

Second Heal.—American Girl was the favorite at two to one against the field. Palmer got the best of the send off, Goldsmith Maid second, American Girl hind, and Lucy being a neck ahead of Palmer win onad been pulled up.

Second Heal.—American Girl was the favorite at two too one against the field. Palmer got the best of the send off, Goldsmith Maid second, American Girl hind, and Lucy last. The latter soon afterwards broke up and lost a length. Goldsmith Maid and Palmer were head and head, six lengths in front of Lucy. Going down the backstretch American Girl hind, and lad head head, six lengths in front of Lucy. Going around the lower turn American Girl house of the same distance apart as before noted. The stru

Fourth Heat.—Paumer was away first, American Giri second, Goldsmith Maid turrd and Lucy last. American Giri broke up twice before she got on the upper turn and fell in the rear. At the quarter pote Paimer led one length, Goldsmith Maid second, two lengths shead of Lucy, who was a length ahead of American Girl. Time, thirty-six ard a half seconds. Going down the backstretch American Girl passed Lucy and then Goldsmith Maid, and closed very fast on Paimer, who passed the half-mile pole in 1:11, one length ahead, American Girl second, Lucy third, Goldsmith Maid fourth, having broken up twice in going there. Palimer kept the lead well into the homestretch, American Girl having broken up on the lower turn; but when she got into straight work on the stretch she soon captured Palmer, and coming in with the lead won the heat and race by a length, Palmer second, who was one length ahead of Goldsmith Maid, Lucy several lengths behind. Time, 2:24.

The summary of this race is as follows:—
SAME DAY, June 18.—Premium \$4,000, for all horses; mile heats, in harness; \$2,000 to go to the first horse, \$1,500 to the second, \$500 to the third.
M. Roden entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Cnamplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Cnamplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Cnamplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Cnamplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Cnamplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 3 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid. 1 2 2 3 C. Camplin entered

THE PRESIDENT IN TOWN.

Movements Yesterday-A Call and a Janut to the Park-An Evening at the Theatre-The President to Leave for Washington on Mon-

The petulant little interrogation point of a man who penned the witticism about Cæsar with a Senate at his heels was not altogether aware of all the phases which the sarcasm might assume. It is one of the avocations of littleness to dog the footsteps of greatness, waxing great by refraction. Casar with his Senate was nothing to a celebrity hunted by a score of members of the press, though it is republican to be a Casar of a celebrity to-day and a mere husk of a nobody to-morrow; littleness and greatness ever-lastingly shifting places in political and social economy, and littleness forming simply the great caterpillar out of which by evolution the full-fledged

caterpiliar out of which by evolution the full-fiedged butterfly of greatness springs. Still, when the greatness of to-day snubs the littleness of the period by refusing to talk for its benefit there is apt to be considerable muttering and the latter boils over with indignation. So when President Grant imagined that he was to have a day all to himself, in the midst offso many Liliputians always on the look-out for Gullivers of all sorts, he found himself mistaken. Provided one is little enough—that is, as diminutive as the rest of the—mone may land on this hige scaracee of Manhatan, and, saving the fact that its human mosquitoes sometimes press their bills with offensive pertinacity, may circulate with very little annoyance. But if one happens to be great the case is different. It is one of the pennattes of greatness to be compelled to submit to the boring process; and the greater the greatness the more courteously it ought to submit.

The President evaded the uncomfortable process and to that extent is culpable. Landing in the city on Thursday evening, the President was driven to the house of Mr. Corbin. No. 37 West Twenty-seventh street. Yesterday morning the President would have been overwhelmed with callers, but he was not present to receive them. Wherefore the poor bell boy was overwhelmed in his stead. The coup degrace that effected the discomfiture of the curious was very cleverly and very naturally managed. Early in the morning the President, accompanied by Mr. Corbin, visited A. T. Stewart at that gentleman's office, and thus evaded a tempest of cards, which, the functionary of the White House being absent, were not submitted for inspection. Having had a somewhat protracted inferview with Mr. Stewart, the President again sought his carriage, in the viemity of which, in the meantine, a crowd had collected. His appearance was the signal for a tumult of shouts and hugrahs, to which he responded with only the traditional bow of thanks. Having reseated himself in the open vehicle, the President malt one abo

Returning from the Park, the President took dinReturning from the Park, the President took dinner at home, and was out again in the evening on a
visit to the Fifth Avenue theatre, where his advent
created a sensation. His appearance and departure
were signals for hearty rounds of cheers, to all of
which the response was simply a bowing of thanks.
The President leaves for Washington on Monday
morning, and, in the meantime, prefers to indulge
in a little quiet sight-seeing.

Vice President Cofax, who has been indulging in
a quiet, unofficial look about town for a day or two,
took the train for Washington yesterday morning.

The First Division to Parade.

The great national holiday falling this year upon Sunday will be celebrated in this city on Monday, the 5th. From the following orders it will be see that the entire First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., will pa-

6. The column will march at half-past seven A. M., the First brigade infantry leading, the other brigades following, at proper intervals, in the order above named.

7. The line of march will be down Broadway to Canal street, through to the Bowery, up Bowery and Fourth arenue to Twenty-third street, to Madison arenue, up to Thirth-fourth street, to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Twenty-third

to I wanty-inrd street, to Kadison are mue, up to Thirth-fourist street, to Pitch are nue, down Pitch are nue to Twenty-third street.

8. The streets and avenues above named, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade ground for the day.

9. Brigadier deneral Burger will direct a national salute to be tired from the Battery at surrise and at noon.

10. As the coltimp passes the "Travellers" Club House" (on like the coltimp passes the Travellers" Club House" (on like the coltimp passes the Travellers" Club House" (on like the coltimp and the paid to like the coltimp will pass in review before the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and manelisace; thereafter be dismissed.

Hy order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

CARL JURSEN, Major and A. D. U.

HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND.

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No announcement has for many months so startled

and shocked the entire community as that of the death of Henry J. Raymond at an early hour yes terday morning. It was so sudden, so utterly unexpected, that many persons at first doubted the intelligence. On Thursday Mr. Raymond was at the office of the Times, apparently in perfect health, and certainly with as little idea of his rapidly approaching end as any mortal could possibly have. Later in th evening he attended a republican club meeting, and subsequently went out in the company of several friends, who, it is stated, left him at the door of his residence. At this time it does not appear as if he even complained of being III. In the afternoon be had visited Greenwood Cemetery with his daughter to select a burial lot for his son, who died in April last, and after his return remarked, while at dinner, that he feit very tired. This was the nearest approach to indisposition of which he complained. In every other respect he was as well as ever. On his friends leaving him he entered the house, locked and boiled the door, and must have been attacked by apoplexy immediately after, for his insensible body was discovered lying prostrate in the hall at about a quarter of an hour before three o'clock. He was immediately conveyed to his chamber, and physicians were summoned to attend him. All that medical skill could perform was done to save his life, but all the efforts were unavailing. He lingered in unconsciousness until five o'clock in the morning, when the spirit left the body, and all that remained of Henry J. Raymond was the lifeless clay. Thus passed away one of the most distinguished journalists of the United States. HIS EARLY LIFE.
It has been justly remarked that there are four

journalists in this country whose professional career has left an indelible mark upon the history of the republic. Of these Henry J. Raymond was one, and he was at once the youngest in years and in editotion. With but a single exception his early life was alluded to. The same struggles with fortune marked up the ladder, and the same unfaltering persistency through the long months and years. The son of a farmer, in moderate circumstances. Henry Jarvis Raymond was born on the 24th of January, 1820, in the town of Lima, Livingston county, N. Y. The struggles of the father to gain a support for his family prevented the boy for some years from obtaining those educational advantages which aid so materially the development of high intellectual capacity. In the winter he attended the Seminary at Lima, and in the summer worked upon his father's farm. That he should have progressed so rapidly, even with the limited means at his disposal, as to become the teacher of a district school when only sixteen years of age, was in itself an evidence of the natural talents which he exhibited in maturity at a later period of his life. But feeling himself deficient in many acquirements the lad at some college. Luckily for him a favorable change came over his lather's circumstances, and finding himself in possession of sufficient means to defray his expenses Mr. Raymond abandoned his school and went to the University of Vermont some time during the year 1857. Here he remained for nearly three years, distinguishing his collegiate career by a close application to study, a tenacity of purpose and a determination to keep up with his fellow students, which won for him the esteem of his tutor, and the friendship of all the young men in college. His graduation in 1840, if not brilliant, was flattering, and he left Vermont with a reputation for solid attainments which few young men of his age have obtained.

To an ambitious mind a country town like Lima possessed ao attractions, while a broad field opened in the great cities of the country in which to build putation, It was, therefore, natural that he should, soon after leaving college, move to New York, where, to the young and aspiring, there is always a flattering prospect. On taking up his residence in the city Mr. Raymond began the study of law, at the same time employing his leisure time in teaching the classics, so as to obtain the pecuniary means of supporting himself until he was admitted to the bar and obtained a practice. His success in this respect was but indifferent. Neither the law nor teaching were suited to his cast of mind, and it is teaching were suited to its cast of mind, and it is probable that a good editor would have been lost in an ordinary lawyer had he not made the acquaintance of Mr. Horace Greeley, who engaged him to write for the New Forker, a journal then published by Mr. Greeley, though long since dead. This was Mr. Raymond's first entrance into journalism, and his success from the start was so decided that when the Tribune was established, in 1841, Mr. Greeley engaged him on the new paper in the double capacity of cultur and reporter. At this time there were no tele-

exciting. Mr. Raymond had recognized the importance of the revolution in journalism effected by the HERALD, and had adopted a policy of energy and despatch in the performance of his professional duties.

Of the reportorial career of the deceased Mr. Greeley has told us how faithfully he worked and how well. There was no kind of reporting which he could not perform admirably, whether descriptive or otherwise, His reputation as a reporter was gained soon after the Pribute was started. About this time Dr. Bionysius Lardner was delivering his famous lectures on science in the Broadway Tabernacle—an old church, remembered by many, though long ago pulled down. Mr. Raymond persuaded Mt. Greeley to publish full reports of these lectures, and he was directed to attend the Tabernacle and take them, which he did so admirably that he gained quite a reputation for the Tribune by his accuracy. Indeed, Mr. Webster once said that he preferred Mr. Raymond's longhand reports of his speeches to the reports of stenggraphers. The deceased knew nothing of shorthand, as embodied in stenggraphy. He wrote with marvellous rapadity, and, having carefully stadied the uses of abbreviations, was enabled to note down the words of a public speaker almost or 'bottom. On one occasion he was sent to Boston to report a speech delivered by Mr. Webster. Several compositors, with cases of type, were quietly placed in the steamboat on when he travelled, and on the return, while the other reporters were resting from the latigues of their labors, he was hard at work writing out the speech, which was set up in type ready for the press by the time the boat arrived in New York, and appeared in the Tribune the same morning, to the chagrin of the other journalists. However praiseworthy and remarkable this capacity for work might have been, no constitution could long sustain the mental and physical strain it entailed. On the last might of Dr. Lardner's lecture season Mr. Raymond, on returning home, after writing out his report, was taken ill and was confined

Fork Times was published. It was then a one cent daily, and was issued as a single sheet. One year later it had become so far established that its proprietors doubled the size and price. From the start the managers of the Tibune endeavored to prevent its circulation. Their carriers were forbidden to interest themselves in getting up routes for the Times under penalty of losing their routes on the Titune. The opposition, however, failed signally. Before long the carriers found it more profitable to carry the new paper than the old one. It is stated that "three editors, a dozen good printers, the assistant foreman of the composing room and the assistant foreman of the pressroom of the Tribune establishment forsook their subordinate and ill-compensated positions to accept better places under Raymond."

the assistant foreman of the pressroom of the Tribune establishment forsook their subordinate and in-compensated positions to accept better places under Raymond."

It is certain that the successful establishment of the Trines was due entirely to Mr. Raymond's abilities. He imparred to his employes the energy and will to work which he himself possessed to so great an extent. On the year following the first publication of the paper Daniel Webster died, and his oblituary, which covered nearly ten columns of the Trines, was written by the deceased in a few hours. It was probably the hardest day's work ever performed by a journalist in New York. When the Trines became firmly established, however, and could afford to employ an adequate staff of writers, Mr. Raymond ceased the hard labor which had marked his professional life. His duties became those of a supervisor, and, although he frequently wrote editorials for the paper, much of his time was spent in reading the writings of others, and making selections from them for the paper. He also occasionally paid a visit to Europe. During the war between France and Austria, in 1859, he went to Italy, and was an interested observer of the French campaign in Lombardy. It was while here that the Trines published that famous article hout the 'Elbows of the Mincto' which was attributed to Mr. Raymond, but of which has attributed to Mr. Raymond, but of which was attributed to Mr. Raymond, but of "The Little Villain" was given to him by Mr. Greeley during one of the numerous editorial duels for which the Trines and Tribune became famous. Both were whig and alterwards republican organs, but the one was rather inclined to conservatism and the other, as now, was always racheal. It was not remarkable therefore that controverses should arise between the two, nor was it singular that the peculair style of argument frequently adopted by the Tribune should be used against the proprietor of the Times. To Mr. Raymond's credit be it said that on his part all these journalistic wars were con

MR. RAYMOND AS A POLITICIAN.

At an early day in his career Mr. Raymond became an ardent supporter of the whig party, by which ne was, in 1849, elected to the State Assembly. The following year he was re-elected and was chosen Speaker—a position ne filled with dignity and impartiantly. In 1842 he went to Baitimore for the purpose of attending the Whig Convention convened there, and which nominated General Scott for the Presidency, for the purpose of reporting its proceedings. The sudden stekness of General R. F. Bruce, a delegate from New York, left a vacancy in the delegation, which Mr. Raymond was selected to fill. His admission was opposed by several delegates; but they finally withdrew their opposition and he was admitted to a seat. The part he took in the debate was important. It made nim a leader of those whigs who were disposed to follow Mr. Seward's policy, which ended in the companion and in the oirth of the republican party. The Nebruska bill, which the Times opposed with force and ability and a convention need on the subject at Saratoga springs in August, 1854, materially furthered Mr. Raymond's political prospects. He took a prominent part in the ranks of the opposition and was rewarded with the nomination of the whigh state Convention for the office of Lecteral Governor on the same ticket with Myron H. Clark. He was elected, and during his term of office presided over the State Senate with marked ability. Upon the formation of the republican party Mr. Raymond esponsed its cause and carried the Times over to its support. As a delegate to the first National Convention Reld by the party at Pittsburg in 1856 he wrote the "Address to the People," which was adopted, and after the nomination of Fremont supported him for the Address to the People," which was adopted, and after the nomination of Fremont supported him for the Presidency on the stump as weil as through the columns of his paper. In 1856 Mr. Raymond became disasting bytics and the second time become distribution in the interest of ar. Seward, A

opened before him and he endeavored to avail himself of its chances. Mr. Kaymond had become disgusted with the excesses of the men who controlled the epithem and approximation and the street of the property of the fortests. He therefore supported Mr. Johnson against Congress, and went to Philadelphila as a delegate to the celebrated convention held in that city in 1866, and prepared the "address to the People of the United States," one of the most vigorously written pointed papers that have appeared for several years. This action on his part aroused the indignation of the radicals. They deposed him from the office of Chairman of the Republican National Committee and appointed dovernor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, in his piace. Then followed that sharp correspondence between him and Mr. Ward, in which the latter certainty got the worst of the argument. Upon seeing that no thrid party cound be organized, Mr. Raymond endeavored to retrace his steps, but without success. The very principles that he had denounced in 1866 he afterwards supported through the Times, hestitatingly, it is true, because of an innate conviction that they were wrong, it was this hestitancy which made Thad Stevens declare, on one occasion when Mr. Raymond desired to pair off with a democrat on some question, that "The gentiemen from New York could pair off with a democrat on some question, that "The gentiemen from New York could pair off with himself. The fact is that Mr. Raymond was unable to declare himseli independent of all political parties. He aspired to become a political leader, but was not prepared to throw astic all conscientious excupiers and to act just as his party demanded. This obstacle to his proposed to a principle. It was not prepared to throw astic all conscientious excupiers and to an analyst demanded it, rather shared him the was not a man of con

by another he said so with dignity and in polite language; under his charge the Times was never made a vehicle for personal abuse.

In the prime of life and in the midst of prosperity and apparent health Mr. Raymond has passed from earth. Happily for those he leaves behind, many winters and summers will succeed each other and the flowers that grow upon his grave will bloom and wither for many seasons before his existence will be forgotten by those who take an interest in the political and literary affairs of the republic. We can only now pay a slight tribute to his memory and join will thousands of ethers in expressing regret at the death of a man whose ablittles illustrated his profession and whose personal qualities maintained its dignity.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF MR. RAY.

Resolutions of Regret Passed by the Members

of the Associated Press.

At a meeting of the members of the Associated Press held at their rooms in this city yesterday the

Press held at their rooms in this city yesterday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow the intelligence of the unexpected and very sudden death of ifon. Henry Jarvis kaymond, a member of this association from its organization and one of its principal founders and directors. Highly appreciating his long and laborious services as a member of this body, his intelligent, careful and devoted interest to its honor and weifare, his active and faithful services for many years as one of the executive committee, we feel that his death is a severe loss to each and all of us, and a great loss to the press of the State and country.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the members of this association will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the members of this association will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on our minutes.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press for publication.

Resolutions Passed by the Ninth District Re-

publican Association.

A special meeting of the Ninth District Union Republican Association was held last evening, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon square, the President George F. F. Merklee, in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted, and a special committee on the roll of the association was adopted.

Mr. Norman Stratten moved the following resolu-

Resolved, That this association has learned with sorrow of the death of Mr. H. J. Raymond, who, in the vigor of his manhood and in the midst of his userfainess has been so sud-ther the second of the second of the second party has lost one of its ablest supporters and defenders—one whose voice and pen have been so often and effectually used in promoting its best interests.

its best interests.

Mr. Stratten spoke of the loss the republican party had sustained in the death of Mr. Raymond. His whole public life had been devoted to the interests of the party, and his last work was to attend a committee to perfect its organization.

The president seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

AMUSEMENTS. STRINGLY HALL-MAR ROSE RELIES CONCERT -

Mme. Rose-Bell, the favorite opera bouffe prima donna during the past season at the Theatre Francais, gave what she was pleased to term her "Soirce d'Adleu" at Steinway Hall last evening, although we believe the lady does not contemplate leaving this country for at least some few months to come. The concert, musically considered, was a creditable success; but in point of the number of persons present it was only mediocre. The house was scarcely half filled, but what was lacking in numbers was atoned for. The house was scarcely half filled, but what was lacking in numbers was atoned for. In a measure, in enthusiasm. The overture from "Faust," performed upon the organ, violin and piano by Messrs. Busmeyer, Kopta and Dressler, began the evening's entertainment, and was followed by Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon," a duet by Mine. Rose-fiell and M. Maxweil, which was given with such pathos and sweetness as to be redemanded. The screnade from "Gil Bias' was next given by Mine. Rose-Bell, in costume, and so exquisitely did she render in that the audience greeted her with an enthusiastic encore. Indeed, throughout the evening Mine Rose-Bell was in splendid voice, and acquitted herself creditably throughout. The entertainment closed with the petit operate of "Les Noces de Jeannette," in which Mine. Rose-Bell sustained the part of Jeannette, M. Genot that of Jean, Mine. Victoria Maurice appeared as Petit Pierre, and some unknown amateur rejoicing in the name of Mr. "Dash" sustained the arduous role of Thomas. The operatia was given in costume and was rendered enjoyable to those present by the finished acting and singing of sinee Rose-Bell, who as beneficiary carried off the honors of the evening. It is to be regretted that this larewell benefit performance of Mine. Rose-Bell was not given at the Théatre Français, as she certainly would have been greeted with a larger audience had she adhered to ber original purpose of taking her farewell of her patrons in some one of her opera bough impersonations, with which her name had become to a certain extent identified with that establishment.

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. Preleigh, the popular manager of this establishment had his annual heavest. least some few months to come. The concert, musically considered, was a creditable success; but

manager of this establishment had his annual benefit at this establishment last night. It was in every at this establishment last hight. It was in every respect a bumper. A full house, an excellent entertainment and plenty of enthusiasm were the features of the night. Miss Herring repeated her favorite rôle of Ixion, the veteran stage manager Clarke made his appearance in a favorite rôle and was heartly applauded. The other portions of the entertainment were well received by the numerous auditors who attended.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

At Booth's theatre "The Lady of Lyons" indulges in love's mad caprices, sneers and haughty pride for the last time in daylight this season.

Avenue theatre for the last time in daylight this Leffingwell-the droll, inimitable and irrepressible

Lemngwell—does the agreeable as Romeo Jamer Jenkins and personates the funny and robustious Beppo at Tammany for the last time in daylight this season.

Jenkins and personates the funny and robustions Beppo at Tammany for the last time in dayight this season.

At Niblo's the heavy "Sinbad," gorgeous with rich dresses and scenery, will be rendered endurable by the grotesque manœuves of the mirth-provoking Clodoenes on the "light lantastic,"

"Mother Hubbard," an enjoyable olda podrida of burlesque, pantomme and ballet, with its laughable nousense, tricks and local hits, will be the attraction at Wallack's.

"Riccory Diccory," with his mischievous pale face, will entertain his friends with his pranks and capers at the Olympic. The kirality troupe of sensational dancers will davor the pantomine with some of their characteristic saltatorial syrations.

At Wood's Museum the Gregories will do their breaknest act for the edification of their audience, and the "one horse circus" of Mile. Gertrude, with its sagactous quadrupeds, will delight such bipeos as favor it with their presence. Hooloy's Minstress will also contribute to the attentoon's entertainment.

Buriesque and pantomine are only two of the many inducements offered for a crowded house at the Theatre Comique. Joe Emmet, the Dutch comedian, fills up the interstices between the acts with his laugnable characteristic sketches; besides which, "other attractions, too numerous to mention," are upon the bills.

Tony Pastor, who is said to have a larger and more devoit congregation than any other pastor on the east side of town, will desight his flock, as heretofore, with practical illustrations of the ballet, drama, songs and Jigs.

"Humply Dumpty," to oblige our aristocratic cousins on "the Heights," will hold a dumb snow or pantomimic levee this alternoon at the Parx theatre, Brooklyn audience at the Academy of Music, in the sensation play of "East Lynne," after a year's absence on the Pacitic slope and in the lar West.

Brooklyn.

Miss Lucille Western made her rentrie last night before a Brooklyn andience at the Academy of Music, in the sensation play of "East Lynne," after a year's absence on the Pacific slope and in the far West, She was well supported by a good company, and in her great dual character of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, gave evilence of much improvement since she last appeared in the cines of the Atlantic seaboard. The same play will be repeated this evening at the Brooklyn Academy. On Monday evening next Miss Western opens for a short season at the Grand Opera House in this city.

The Elise Hoit troupe of burlesquers will appear before a New York andience for the last time this evening at the Waverley. On Monday the principal members of the troupe will start per steamer for California. On that same evening the Waverley will members of the troupe will start per steamer for California. On that same evening the Waverley will return to the legitimate drama under the management of Messrs. Brookes & Coleman. "The Oid Curoustly Shop" is to be the attraction, with Miss Rosalie Jack in the dual character of Little Neil and the Marcalloness. Mr. Brookes will make merty in the Irrepressible Quilip.

AMOTHER CUBAN DUEL—THE POLICE PREVENT IT.

ANOTHER CUBAN DUEL-THE POLICE PREVENT IT.

About eleven o'clock last evening, a Cuban and an American quarreled about a female in front of the Prescott House, West Houston street, and a large crowd collected about them. In the presence of the assembled multitude the American made use of an offensive epithet towards the Cuban, who tapped him on the shoulder and invited him to step aside for private consultation. A short conference was held, when the antagonists, with a friend each, repaired, arm in arm, to clude the suspicions of the spectators to a dark spot under the shadow of the Roman Catholic convent in Mulberry street, where they took positions. Revolvers were drawn, and just as the young men were preparing to give an illustration of the battle of Lundy's Lane, the police of the Fourteenth precinct came up and seized them with the revolvers in their hands. They explained their differences, when the officers endeavored to get one or both to make complaints, but they positively refused and waked off arm in arm. As no urrests were made their names did not transpire; but as they left one whispered to his adversary "we can could them and settle this."